



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, December 29, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—The number of deaths officially reported during the week ended December 25, for all India, was 2,080; preceding week, 2,968. In the city of Bombay the number of deaths rose from 100 in the preceding week to 136, while for the presidency of Bombay the number fell from 2,055 to 1,714. In the South Mahratta States the situation is improved. The presidency of Madras and the city of Mysore show no considerable change in the status of the epidemic. In Calcutta, during the official week, 48 plague deaths occurred; preceding week, 44. In the Saran district, Bengal province, only isolated cases were reported.

CHOLERA.

Calcutta.—During the week ended November 25, there were 20 cholera deaths.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, December 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of transactions at Hongkong for the week ended December 2, 1899, and to state that during this period there were 115 deaths from all causes. Among this number, 13 from trismus; malarial fever, 6; beriberi, 7; tuberculosis, 18. There were no cases of plague reported.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended December 2, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Nov. 27	Br. ss. Yuen Sang	Manila, P. I.	70	9	6	
Nov. 30	Br. ss. Emeralda (a)	do	69	25	150	8
Do	Br. ss. Gaelic	San Francisco, Cal.	122	20	235	9
Dec. 2	Br. st. Queen Adelaide	Tacoma, Wash.	50	0	12	
Do	Sp. ss. Legozpi	Manila, P. I.	45	2	2	
Do	Br. ss. Nauchang	do	62	7	9	

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage and clothing disinfected with steam.

HONGKONG, December 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit weekly report of vessels inspected for the period ended December 9, 1899. During this time there were 111 deaths from all causes, and among the number the following were reported: Plague, 1; malarial fever, 11; beriberi, 9; trismus, 7; tubercle of lungs, 24. Three cases of enteric fever with 1 death also occurred during this week.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*